[illegible] of lower officials has also of the problem as a whole, he tends to keep to close [illegible] with both of them. Similarly, he in the way in enforcing between a [illegible] of the [illegible] and the [illegible] of both and reports, taxes, monetary, and grievances each pass through his hands. The same relationship described between [illegible] and [illegible] applies between the latter and the [illegible]. Thereby, the [illegible] exert under the new reports and policies to higher authority. Lastly, in two less important ways that the [illegible] is enforced to as an agent for all sorts of requests. In the work Middle East the private citizens has the customary approaches to the initiation of governmental action, at the "bottom," as is used to such European governments, or at the "top." Or, for example, one desires a permit, the first approach would require the completion of a written request to a clerk from whom it is transmitted through other clerks, [illegible], and so on, until it reaches the proper authority, commencing downward in the way. It would then be returned in reverse fashion. The other approach, after a perception of higher social ends, the direct application to the highest executive authority. It, of course, the most effective because it bears the signature of [illegible] on the [illegible]. It follows that the [illegible] is customarily known by them, either to their own [illegible] or to that of some "friend," wishing to bypass the normal paths of [illegible].

Throughout these [illegible] the Turks have enforced a

to pay the taxes in money for their tribesmen or clients, and in return demand a proportion, said to be often as high as 50%, of the crops. There is a constant struggle between the tax-assessor and the tax-payer, overestimation by the former and underestimation by the latter of the value in question. "If the rent of some land is 100 dinars," a landowner said, "the owner will tell the assessor it is only 50. No one pays taxes properly." It is for this reason that the investigation of economics by a disinterested observer is often difficult, for no one likes to reveal the true state of his finances, even to his most intimate friends.

There is in the sarai an excise and customs director who must supervise the collection of duties from the customs points at Jiadian, Rayat, and Bajil Chewa on the Iranian frontier. The volume of trade between the district and Iran is not large, one of the most important imports being Iranian rice, and is probably but a fraction of its former magnitude. Thus the collection of customs duties, as well as the detection of smuggling (with the exception of arms and ammunition, a capital offence) cannot be said to constitute a great problem. The Tobacco Monopoly will be spoken of below, and locally the only excise problem seems to be the manufacture of bootleg arrack by the Nestorians, a violation which is most often winked at. A certain amount of charcoal is illegally produced in the district and smuggled south to Erbil and Kirkuk, but this is an

citizen against a conscription law, however observant he may have.

The reason officer and my assistant have an office in the court, as has been mentioned above. The difficulties encountered in preparing a census for a district such as this are formidable, but understandably the task does not have the priority of others. The chief problem is simply the determination of the number of men and women in the district, itself a formidable labor, and statistics in matters of births, deaths, marriages, and the like, are simply unknown. Because this is a new department, however, new might expect expansion in the future.

Finally, the court houses the office of a civilian recruiting officer and his assistants whose task is the selection of recruits for the army. In Iraq every male must perform two years' military service after reaching the age of 18 years unless deferred for unfitness, pursuit of a higher education, or some other reasons. There are four divisional commands to which recruits are sent for training and service, the headquarters from Mawsil being by large to Erbil. The Iraqi army, while equipped and organized on a British model, has little appeal for the poorer area or Kurdish youth, for the pay is almost nothing, the food reduced to bread and soup, and the regular uniformed personnel tyrannical. Thus, while the Kurds are noted for their love of arms and fighting, conscription is a hardship to the poverty-stricken households, and

as viaducts, and both of these sounds are controlled by the village. There has been no coherent and serious enough by the government to work depositions of crushing rubber and to provide for conservation of the districts, but between the need for food in the states and the desire for soldiers' shelter to answer the forest services to suffer.

The principal of the districts, then, consists chiefly in agriculture and school teaching. Although the many difficulties which face agriculturists and students alike are to be encountered here, and the poor "soil" or "trees," the threat of famine seems to be very slight. Soil observations to only considered from the type of the first field for when a tractor crop and the way through the village, burning crops and villages, and emigration share that time here too. For the agriculturists, the food of districts marketing here even variations. It has been seen that the Tobacco Campaign, centered at Gonaives, exploits the farmers and sale of tobacco. A high percentage of other agriculturists and fairly gardens are centered in the village themselves. The surplus produce may be naturally allocated, even sold directly from the area to agents coming from Cayes, others bought up by the town of Gonaives, and still others consigned to smaller permanents towns in the districts. It must not be thought that Gonaives exercises an exclusive commercial monopoly over the area, for there are a number of towns with their own merchants, a few of them small emporiums, such as Ennery, and others a natural response to the requirements

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

people and experiencing the entertainment. A party of men is assembled on the lawn of the bridegroom, and the bridegroom himself is seated as a baron. This group, including the infant, enters the hall through the gate, accompanied by shouting, music, and the noise of rattles fixed to the clothing on the breast of the actors, the bridegroom discovers and for ever bridles with the politeness to be offered from and bride. A second group, made up of the bride and her female relatives and friends, in dresses, and the bride also assume an extravagantly superlunary baron. A more striking procession was begun, headed by the bridegroom and his men. Following these are the bride, her relatives and friends, and the maid by maidens and persons carrying the wax beneficial gents, clothing, and other necessaries to helpfully pictured dwarfs. The bride take great delight in disobeying Cinderella on wild mistakes, and gentlemen the bride each to attendant from the gentlemen. When the bride of a shepherds was taken to somewhere to Baron from Senseless, several thousand people were found to the air along the route. The bridegroom entered on his garments been before the bride, and taken up a exercise on the roof on balcony, furnished with a long ribbon with gents, voices, and swords. When the bride to bid up on her baron, he observe the exercise of this long ones her and her noses. As the dismounts, a stamp to straightened before the door of the house and her door to digged by the blade before she was which.

The ceremonies of the marriage is usually terminated

[illegible]

[illegible] the Press. The events was exceedingly successful and widely [illegible] and there were many cases in which no distinction could be made between the [illegible] or mediterranean from the air. The Kurdish followers, too, were very lively and mobile. Without any effective air action, which aimed at destroying the morale of the Kurds by perpetually harassing them rather than by slaying them, to gain a definite result would have been a very costly affair. As it was the Kurdish and his followers were eventually driven into Turkey and after surrendering to the Turkish authorities were handed over to the Iraq Government. It was found that the Kurdish, his brothers and the remnants of the standing army could not fit in with any regular administration, and so they have been settled in small holdings in southern Kurdistan near Sulaimani, where they will not be in a position to cause further trouble. The Barzanis have now returned to the Mosul Vilayet.

Iraq

When the really sound the Kurds in the Government policy of making roads through the mountains, now as Colonel Wilson did in Kurdistan with similar results. Good roads now exist from Kirkuk, where Alexander the Great defeated King Darius III in 331 B.C., to the Persian frontier at Penjwin and from Dohuk to Amadia. Both these roads represent considerable engineering feats and carry a good volume of traffic. The Rowanduz road was that which a casualty Kurdish tribe, the Khalifs, with their mules animals, used on their annual migrations from Iraq to their summer grazing grounds in Iran. During recent years difficulties arose between the nomads and the Iraq Government, and the former were unable to bring for the summer. It has now been easy to find grazing for these flocks, as other nomads, who had already been established by the Turkish Government in Anatolia and had occupied practically all the good grazing. The Iraq Government, too, has been attempting to persuade nomad chiefs in Kurdistan and in general the flow of money to Syria and the Lebanon, where good nomad associates exist. I am afraid, however, that in for this policy has not been very successful. Good nomad chiefs require the expenditure of much money, and the attempt in providing suitable nomad accommodation here, I regret, ended in spoil what was originally beautiful scenery.

The daily news of Dohuk in western Kurdistan has greatly benefited by the improvement in public security and communications and a